BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months $4 00
" " 3 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 5 00
" " 1 year 9 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1863. NO. 274.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:			
One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Movements of President Davis.

SELMA, Oct. 18.—President Davis arrived here and was most enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens *en masse*. He addressed an immense crowd in front of the hotel. He congratulated the people on meeting under such favorable circumstances, and spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of Alabamians on every battle-field. He said that if the non-conscripts of Alabama will gather their guns, &c., and go into service by guarding Courtland and other points, thereby relieving regular soldiers from the necessity of doing this sort of duty, such blows may be dealt the enemy that he will find it difficult to recover from them. In this way most effective aid can be given others who are carrying out the plans of the noble Longstreet under the supervision of the heroic Bragg. In this way the President is confident Rosecrans may be crushed to dust, and it is only by the force of arms that the Yankees can be brought to reason, and their plans for our subjugation defeated. Self-reliance and energy is now our duty. We should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected.

Now our only alternative is to sustain ourselves with renewed energy and determination, and little more sacrifices on the part of the people and the President firmly believed by next Spring that our invaders will be driven from our borders. Then the farmers who are now refugees can return to their families and pursue their business unmolested as heretofore. In fact he believes the defeat of Rosecrans will practically end the war.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Oct. 19.—Since the stampede of Meade's army to Centreville and the abandonment of the pursuit by Gen. Lee, affairs in Northern Virginia have suddenly lost their interest. One result of the advance to Manassas is a considerable addition to our stock of railroad iron.

It is reported to-day that a fleet of gunboats and transports are in York River, the former engaged in looking for torpedoes. The Yankee flotilla in the Potomac is said to be unusually vigilant in patrolling the river to break up blockade running across that stream.

It is believed now there will be no extra session of Congress, although the necessity for a meeting of that body is daily increasing. A subject exciting much interest here at this time is a bill pending in the Legislature to regulate our prices.

A vote was to be taken in this city on Thursday on the question of instructing delegates.

Gen. Kirkland, wounded in the fight, arrived here to-night. Gen. Cook was left at Warrenton for the present, a flag of truce boat was signalled in the river coming up. By last boat Meredith brought Maj. Jones, of the 18th Mississippi and proposed by telegraph to exchange him for Maj. White of New York. Ould probably regarding the proposition dictatorial, declined to make the exchange, but sent down with returned prisoners Maj. Van Wetzel of Pennsylvania and tendered him in exchange for Jones. Meredith having left Mulford, the officer in charge of flag boat, declined to make the exchange, consequently, Von Wetzel was brought back and Jones returned to Fortress Munroe. White is a member of the New York Senate and a prominent Black Republican. Von Wetzel is not. The affair caused quite a sensation among the Yankee officers in the Libby prison.

From Gordonsville.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 19.—All quiet in the front. It is reported that the loss in the fight at Bristol, Wednesday, Cooke's Brigade, killed and wounded, five hundred men. Kirkland's six huudred and fourteen. The killed in both Brigades about two hundred. The enemy's loss not known.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—Our batteries keep up the usual fire, but the enemy still make no response. It is believed, however, from a close scrutiny and reconnoisance that the enemy will open fire shorty. From the most reliable source it is ascertained that the *Ironsides* has been in a leaking condition ever since the torpedo exploded and that pumps are kept constantly at work to keep her free. One report says that Glasset and Sullivan are still prisoners aboard the *Ironsides* and are treated kindly, having been paroled and given the liberty of the ship. The enemy award them great credit for courage and audacity.

Commander DeMariux, of the ship *Tisephone*, once now in the city. He is reported to be a cousin of Emperor Napoleon. The *Tisephone* will probably come up to the city.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—All quiet this morning.

CIRCULAR.

To the Freemen of the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having at length, after much unavoidabl delay and with much diffidence, acceded to the wishes of my friends, to become a candidate for Congress, I hasten to announce the fact; and take this method of publishing a synopsis of my views, on the most prominent subjects of public interest.

I was ardently attached to the Union of our fathers, and labored for its preservation with the most tiring zeal, until "the logic of events," and the famous proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, left no alternative, in my opinion, but to take up arms, with the seceded States, for the defence of our common rights. Consequently, I acquiesced in the separation of North Carolina from the Northern States; and now, holding their people "as enemies in war, and in peace, friends," I regard a vigorous prosecution of a defensive war as the best avenue to national independence, and an honorable peace.

A christian people, however, should not be too sensitive on the subject of honor, when principle is not involved; and a brave people should carry the olive branch of peace in one hand and the sword in the other. And, inasmuch, as Mr. Lincoln has recently announced that "any peace compromise shall not be rejected," if proposed by any of those controlling the army, I think it advisable that the President should instruct those having this power to open negotiations for peace; subject, however, to the supervision of the treaty-making power of the Government, or the decision of the people. When our armies are victorious, as they now are, propositions for peace, on the basis of our national independence, may be made and received, with the least prejudice to our interests and honor; but it does seem to me that those in power, cannot be entirely acquitted of permitting opportunities of this sort to pass by without proper improvement. Entertaining the opinion that the necessity alleged for the enactment of the Conscript laws—if, indeed, it ever existed, was the result of want of forecast on the part of those who managed public affairs, and regarding those laws of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, I could not have voted for them, if I had been in Congress. But I do not propose their repeal, and advise a prompt and cheerful acquiescence in their requirements, for reasons which must be apparent to all. Should the war continue much longer, it will be necessary to modify, if not entirely abolish the Exemption acts.

Neither the Tithe, the Funding, nor the Impressment laws are necessary, in my ipinion, in any other sense than as the result of improvident legislation.—The "tax in kind," portion of the Tithe law, should be modified as to operate more particularly on those products, not necessary to the support of animal life upon the farmer. The surplus should be taken; those who have none, should not be forced to give what they cannot spare, while those who have, should give it all, if necessary. Let the currency be placed upon a secure footing and the Tithe laws will be no longer necessary.

If the impressment law is not repealed, it will be necessary to provide, with more certainty, that the provision of the Constitution which declares, that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," shall not be violated.—It admits of a grave doubt, whether property can be taken for consumption, under a Constitution which limits its taking to the "use" of that property.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, is limited, but I cannot agree to its exercise—the privilege of the writ is too invaluable to freemen. Much less would I clothe the President with this power. The personal liberty of the people should not be in the keeping of any one man, however pure or exalted. Mr. Jefferson was in favor of "the eternal and unremitting force of *habeas corpus* laws," and history has not yet proven that he was wrong. Let us take care how we part with liberty in order to obtain more; in that way we may, some day, lose what we have. "All political power is vested in, and derived from the people only," and their right to the freedom of speech, and to a free Press; to keep and to bear arms; to assemble together to consult for their common good; and not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law—all these and more are constitutional rights, "formidable to tyrants only," to which I turn with almost idolatrous devotion—nor can they be suspended or abolished by a free people, or their representatives.

There are those—I hope they are few—who desire a strong government—who advocate the closing of our Legislative halls and Courts of Justice—the overriding of all other laws by Military law—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chief, and the reduction of the army as near as possible, to a perfect machine—in a word, they want a Dictator, and would obtain a Military despotism. Whether in or out of Congress, such views shall receive no aid or comfort from me. Military law should, and does apply to the army only.—Civil law controls civilians, and soldiers also; but Martial law, which means the abolition of all civil laws, cannot exist in the Confederacy. Let the laws, Civil and Military, be enforced within their respective spheres, and their majesty vindicated against all offenders, whether of citizens or soldiers; especially let us see to it, that republican liberty suffers no detriment.

The habit of legislating in secret, is incompatible with that strict accountability, of the representative to his constituents, which is of the very essence of free government; and nothing but the most inexorable necessity, affecting the very salvation of the country, can justify its continuance.

The organization of the Confederate government should be completed, as soon as possible, by the institution, upon a proper basis, of a Supreme Court. This, in my opinion, has been too long delayed. Until it is done no complaint should be made that the State governments interpret the laws for themselves.

The wages of the soldier are utterly inadequate to his own wants and those of his family, especially in these times of speculation and extortion, and I am in favor of their increase; but could the currency be reduced and the necessaries of life increased this would not be so necessary. Speculation and extortion also would in a great measure abate.

The rights of the States should be guarded with untiring vigilance, while the powers delegated to the Confederate government should be duly observed.—Hence I demand for the Legislative, Judicial and Executive decisions of North Carolina full faith, credit and respect; and regarding her soldiers in the field equally brave and patriotic with any in the world, and her people at home both patriotic and competent, I insist that they be appointed to fill the offices within the State.

The administration of the government shall receive from me, if elected, all proper and due assistance, and I shall not fail to urge all needful reforms, and hold the administration up to the condemnation of the people should it, in my opinion, deserve it. To the army I shall give every constitutional encouragement, comfort and succor—to the people every possible protection in their ancient liberties, if assailed; and I shall use all lawful and honorable efforts to bring about the balcyon days and heavenly blessings of peace with independence.

Indulging the hope that some one would become a candidate who would fully represent these views, and feeling an almost insuperable diffidence to undertake even the partial management of the interests at stake in these appalling times of strife and carnage, I have too long delayed becoming a candidate to canvass the whole district. A partial canvass, even if desirable, may be prevented by professional duties and obligations. Under these disadvantageous circumstances, I must appeal to those who endorse these views to see to it that they are as widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army.

Electors at home vote on the 4th of November, in the army on the 29th of October, making returns within 20 days.

Most respectfully, JAMES G. RAMSAY.
Oct 16th, 1863-1t

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorizedto receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL.
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenourg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 26.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM the War Department, persons liable to Conscription will be assigned, at the Camp of Instruction, to regiments of their choice, in Generals Lee or Bragg's army, until further orders.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Oct 16-1w

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2aw1m Medical Director.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 8th, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 2. COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon EUGENE GRISSOM,
Surgeon RICHARD B. HAYWOOD,

will meet at the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County, on Monday, the 19th of October.

Kinston, in Lenoir, Wednesday, the 21st.

Kenansville, Duplin, on Friday and Saturday, the 23d and 24th.

Clinton, in Sampson on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th.

Wilmington, in New Hanover, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of October,

for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 9-t30 Surgeon General.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to the office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1. COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

COPPER WANTED.

$1 A POUND WILL BE PAID FOR OLD COPPER, by SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Oct 17-10t* Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ABOUT 350 POUNDS OF White Lead and 7 Gallons of Linseed Oil that he will sell at market prices. Address Smithfield, Johnston county, N. C. W. H. JOYNER.
Oct 19-5t*

PIANOES FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO VERY GOOD PIANOES.
MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Oct 16-5t* Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN of Henderson. Two acres of land attached and necessary out-buildings, nearly new. Another residence in the same town, with 15 acres attached. Apply early. Address me at Kittrell's Depot.
Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL FIFTY BALES COTTON IN THE town of Henderson, well stored and in perfect order. Also 69 bales in South Carolina, well stored and in the safest part of the State, and also in excellent condition. Address me at Kittrell's Depot and apply early.
Oct 15-1w C. B. RIDDICK.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST PRINTING ESTBLISHMENTS in the State, consisting of a No. 4 Washington Press complete; an Empire Job Press, capable of making 1,500 impressions per hour; 250 pounds Long Primer; 300 pounds Brevier, and sixty pounds Nonpareil, together with some 50 Fonts of Newspaper and Job Type; a fine Imposing Stone; 4 double Stands with racks; Standing Galleys, Slide Galleys, Wood and Brass Galleys, Imposing and Job Sticks, Chases, Furniture, &c.—in fact a complete office, nearly new, having been in operation only a few months previous to the breaking out of the war, and has not been in use since then, can be purchased cheap by early application to JOHN NICHOLS,
Oct 13-tf Raleigh, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE SIXTY-THREE BALES COTton, stored at Raleigh, N. C. Apply to
P. HENNEBERRY,
Oct 13-10t* Windsor, N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to
L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOUG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER NEXT the price of Gas will be $20 per thousand feet.
Oct 16 tnov WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

CONFEDERATE TAXES DUE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested that I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate Taxes, viz:

At Busbee's on Monday the 9th of November next.
At Hood's Tuesday the 10th day of November next.
At Wakefield, Wednesday the 11th day of November next.
At Rolesville, Thursday the 12th day of November next.
At Forestvile, Friday the 13th day of November next.
At Dunnsville, Saturday the 14th day of November next.
At Raleigh, from Monday the 16th to Saturday the 21st of November next.
At Banks', Monday the 23d day of November next.
At Barney Jones', Tuesday the 24th day of November next.
At Lashley's Cross Roads, Wednesday the 25th day of November next.
At Green Level, Thursday the 26th day of November next.
At Morrisville, Friday the 27th day of November next.
At Laws', Monday the 30th day of November next.
At Oak Grove, Tuesday the 1st of December next.
At G. W. Thompson's, Wednesday the 2nd day of December next.

The list will be open for examination at my office from the 5th to the 20th of October, during which time appeals may be taken in writing, presenting the particular matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of inequality or error. All appeals will be received, heard and determined at the same place from the 20th to the 30th of October. Persons neglecting to pay at the times and places appointed, will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount of their taxes.

The assessors will also attend at the times and places of receiving the taxes, for the purpose of receiving returns of all agricultural productions taxed in kind, which will be ready for market at the time, viz: Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, cured Hay and Fodder, Sugar, Molasses made of cane, Cotton, Tobacco, Peas, Beans, and Ground-peas.

Returns will also be received of the value of all neat Cattle, Horses, Mules, not used in cultivation, and Asses owned by each person on the first of November next. Also the value of all Beeves sold since the 24th April last to the 1st November next.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Oct 10-10t Collector for Wake County.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PRODUCERS OF THE 5th Congressional District that from and after the 15th inst., the Produce tax will be received at all the depots in said District. Farmers are requested to aid the public service by promptly bringing in their Tithe, especially wheat, which is now much needed by the army. Agents are authorized to contract with millers for grinding the Tithe wheat, by which means the point of delivery is brought nearer the producer. Corn in the ear will not be received before the 1st of November, and shelled corn not sooner than the 1st of January next.

C. B. HARRISON.
Oct 14-3w Capt. & P. Q. M. 5th Con. Dis. N. C.
Hillsboro Recorder and Standard copy 6 times.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf W. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years alloged by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas, Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them:

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.
Setp 18-1aw6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.
Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. E. C. WADDILL,
Oct 10-1aw6m Jailor.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-1m Administrator Graham, N. C.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN THIS District, Messrs. ARRINGTON and TURNER, will address their fellow-citizens at the places and times following:

Monday,	26th October,	Rolesville,	Wake.
Tuesday,	27th "	Busbee's,	"
Wednesday,	28th "	Barney Jones',	"
Thursday,	29th "	Lashley's X Roads,	"
Friday,	30th "	Green Level,	"
Saturday,	31st "	Law's,	"

Mr. Turner will address the people of Raleigh and vicinity in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday, the 27th October. Oct 13-td

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address
KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Jul 26-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will accept and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1863.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in the price of everything used in the publication of this paper, or in any way connected with it, renders an advance in our terms necessary to continue the paper and to enable us and the worthy men in our service to live. Owing to an advance in the material used in the manufacture of paper, we have been notified of an advance of 25 cents on the pound in that article, making the cost of paper 75 cents per pound. When we state that as late as last Spring we only paid 25 cents for paper, the necessity for an advance in our rates will be apparent. We have also to submit to an advance of one hundred per cent. in the cost of Ink, while our expenses for labor, telegraphic reports, wood, gas, glue, &c., have been more than doubled in the last few months.

For these reasons our rates for subscription and advertising will be as follows, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER. 1863.

Daily paper, one month,	$2 00
" three months,	6 00
" Six months,	10 00

No subscription taken for a shorter period than one nor longer than six months. We print nothing but a Daily paper, and subscriptions will only be received in accordance with the above terms, and in no case will the paper be sent without the money.

After the first of November our price to Agents and News Dealers will be $8 per hundred, and the price of single copies at the Counter and from Newsboys will be 15 cents.

Subscriptions will be received until the 1st of November at our present rates.

ADVERTISING RATES

On and after the 1st of November will be as follows:

One square, eight lines or less, solid minion, one day, $2, and for every additional day $1:50, and the same for additional squares. Persons sending advertisements from a distance may, by counting 50 words as a square, calculate the cost for any number of insertions, and accompany the advertisement with the money. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance or they will not be inserted. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 for each square for every insertion. These rates will apply to advertisements of any length.

Marriages, deaths and everything of a personal character are charged for as advertisements.

To Printers.

One or two Printers can find steady employment in this office by immediate application. None but good, steady Printers need apply. The highest wages will be paid.

The Army of Tennessee—Troubles in the Cabinet and in the Field.

The old government was broken up because there were not enough offices for all the brainless fanatics that aspired to places they were unfit to fill, and we very much fear that there is danger of the new machine running on the same rock. In the Cabinet, in the halls of legislation, and even in the field we have had dissensions, party prejudices, vindictive hatreds, and, sometimes, open explosions. Mr. Davis has a Cabinet around him that the country has but little confidence in, and for some of its members but little respect, and yet Mr. Davis, seemingly not caring a snap of his finger for public opinion, retains the obnoxious members, *Benjamin the Jew*, and all. There are men in the Cabinet that ought never to have been there, and decent regard for the welfare of the Confederacy and the success of the cause, had there been no regard for public opinion, should have induced the Chief to have ousted some of them long ago, but it seems that President Davis is bent on standing by his *favorites*, let the consequences to the country be what they may.

Not being yet entirely at the mercy of bayonets, the people can change their Congressional delegations, and, judging from the almost clean sweep made in Georgia, (only one of the old members being re-elected,) the change will be a very thorough one. And may we not hope that the change will be productive of some good? There is only one of all the old members of Congress from Georgia, to whom the people say, "well done." Let us hope that the revolution will be equally as gratifying in other States. The change may benefit us, and we know it cannot worst us.

But we sat out to say something about the troubles in the army. In Virginia, early in the war, the system of putting aside the idols of the army and the people for the favorites of the authorities, was inaugurated, and we regret to say it has prevailed, there and elsewhere, ever since. Beauregard and J. E. Johnston, the idols of the army, were made to give way for men of less ability and scarcely known to the country, but they were the court favorites; but fortunately for the country the great genius of Lee has preserved the discipline of the army of Virginia, and under him, assisted by Jackson, Ewell, the Hills and others, it has achieved victories of which any of the most powerful nations might be justly proud. The army of Northern Virginia has preserved its spirit, discipline and vigor, because, we suppose, Gen. Lee has been *supreme*. He has managed the army without the annoyance of Cabinet interference, and whether a favorite of the Commander-in-Chief or not, his great powers and his distinguished services have saved him the humiliation and mortification that others have had to suffer. The fact is Gen. Lee can manage an army better by himself than he can with the assistance of the President, and Mr. Davis seems to realize the fact and be content to leave him alone. Probably he knows that if not let alone Gen. Lee would retire from the service, great as his attachment to the cause is.

But while things have gone well in Virginia they have gone badly in the South and West, and why? Do not the men in the West fight as well as those in Virginia? Have they not as much to fight for and as many incentives to deeds of heroism? We think so, and yet we have had disaster upon disaster. Have we a General, anywhere, who can take the army of Tennessee and lead it to victory? Have we another Lee?

President Davis has been at General Bragg's headquarters for some days and we begin to see the fruits of his visit. Gen. D. H. Hill, one of the very best fighting men in the service, is relieved of his command and ordered to report at Richmond. There has been no investigation, and yet we are certain that the plans of Gen. Bragg at Chickamauga did not miscarry on account of any neglect of that veteran officer. D. H. Hill has ever been vigilant and active, and always in the right place at the right time. Instead of being found asleep at half past nine on the morning of a battle, he remains up all night, so fond is he of the sport, to be among the first to join the fight. But why does he go to Richmond? Is he needed in Virginia, or elsewhere, particularly? Chattanooga is the place for fighting Generals and fighting men just now, and wherever a job of the kind is on hand there is the place for D. H. Hill. But who succeeds him? Let us get at that and it may be we shall have the milk in the cocoanut. Breckinridge! Why is he promoted? Why is he given a command that D. H. Hill is deemed unfit to lead? Where are his deeds of gallantry, of heroism? At what battles has he distinguished himself? Where? Echo answers, where? Breckinridge to lead Hill's Corps, and that, too, in an army upon whose success seems to depend the very life of the Confederacy. He no doubt fights well; he was a shrewd but ambitious politician, but as a General not to be mentioned in the same day with D. H. Hill. But then he was a secessionist, or was supposed to be; he was the leader of the faction that broke up the old government and inaugurated the war, and hence is a favorite of those in authority and must be provided for. He must go up if the Confederacy goes down! Such has been the practice, heretofore, and from the developments beginning to appear as the result of the President's visit to Tennessee it seems the system is to be continued and enlarged. Polk and Hill withdrawn from the army and Breckinridge placed in command of Hill's Corps. So it goes.

And what is to be done with Bragg? He and Breckinridge have not got on very well together since the battle of Murfreesboro. Is Bragg to be ordered to report at Richmond and Breckinridge be placed in command of the army? Or will he retain his position and Bragg be made to give way to Longstreet.—Gen. Longstreet is a very good fighting man and has seen some service, but he was not known as a prominent man in the disunion party of 1860, and can expect but little favor. Breckinridge is the rising man, and with the lights before us we incline to the belief that the veteran Bragg will be made to give way for him.

This thing of partyism and fanaticism has gone too far, and if the country is to be saved from subjugation it is time for it to cease. Let those whose passion for politics blinds them to the cause of the country confine themselves to Richmond, and the civil affairs of the government. We want no politicians to command in the army, and the least interference that the army has from politicians, in office or out of office, the better.

The kindly offices of the President at Chattanooga may be productive of much good, but if D. H. Hill and Polk and Forrest are to give way to such men as Breckinridge, God save the cause. We shall expect to hear next that Bragg has been slaughtered too, but we hope it will all be for the "good of the service."

Death of Colonel Thomas Ruffin.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Governor Vance for the following dispatch, handed us yesterday:

"PETERSBURG, Oct. 14.—*Gov. Vance*: The brave Colonel Ruffin was killed on Sunday the 11th instant. L. S. BAKER."

This dispatch refers, we are assured, to the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Colonel of the 1st N. C. Cavalry:—He was a citizen of Goldsboro', Wayne county; was for six years previous to the dissolution of the government, a member of the old Congress from the 2nd district, and a gallant, worthy and amiable gentleman. He had a strong hold on the affections of the people of the community in which he lived, for his many virtues, and on the confidence of the people of the district for his devotion to their interests. He was an *original secessionist*, and he sealed his devotion to principle with his life. He entered the war at the commencement, and remained there, ever discharging his duty as a good and faithful soldier, to the hour of his death. Had other secessionists have acted as consistently no word of complaint would ever been raised against them in all the Confederacy.

A courteous, amiable gentleman and heroic soldier has fallen in the service of his country, and the State will mourn the loss of one of her most gallant sons.

The News.

Rapid movements have been going on in Virginia. The enemy have been run behind their works at Centreville, but at last accounts there had been no fighting beyond skirmishing. We must refer to our dispatches for the latest. Should anything be received before we go to press it will be given under the proper head. Now that the armies are in motion we think a general engagement very probable.

Our batteries at Charleston keep up their fire, while the enemy are preparing to open on the city. The general situation unchanged.

There were foolish rumors abroad yesterday of important movements at Chattanooga but we did not consider them worth a thought. The enemy is strengthening his position and adding reinforcements while Bragg is waiting in front for an advance.

The Richmond Gamblers.

We can only account for the fact that gambling has flourished more in Richmond than in any other city of the South upon the principle that the population of Virginia have a greater fondness for the sport than the people of any other State, and hence extend to the "institution" a liberal support. The Richmond papers tell us the thing has been broken up, however, and that the "tiger" is doomed to walk the earth for a hundred years. The vulgar establishments may have to close, but we'll bet a hat that a few "first class" houses are kept open for the accommodation of the "first families." The *Enquirer* says:

"There is no rest for the wicked" gambler in Virginia. Like the Wandering Jew, he must "March, March, March," away from Virginia. An avenging Nemesis pursues him, bearing aloft in her hand a red cow skin. Away, away! but they must not stop in Petersburg, as some have done, nor in Lynchburg, but "shove along, keep moving" out of Virginia. No sky-parlor in hotels, no garrets, no cellars, no "stable lofts" will hide them. The cow skin Nemesis will avenge the ruin of the young, the middle-aged and the old man.

It is said by our agent of the cow skin Nemesis that every gambling hell in Richmond was closed on Thursday night, and that the flight of the gamblers to Petersburg had begun. A short remove from the Capitol will not satisfy the aforesaid Nemesis with the cow skin; the Mayor and the Constabulary forces of Petersburg must be up and vigilant; handsome rewards repay industry under this law. Be vigilant, be watchful, and hunt "the Tiger" out of his every lair in Virginia.

BRAGG AND ROSECRANS!

We have Georgia papers of the 13th, but they give us no news from Chattanooga. Under the head of

"THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE ARMY"

the *Appeal* says:

The recent movements of the forces of the enemy leave no room to doubt but that it is his purpose to concentrate all his available power against the army of Tennessee. Both the armies of Meade and Grant have been heavily drawn upon for this purpose, while Norfolk is reported evacuated, and it is reasonable to suppose that other important points have been either weakened or vacated with the view of strengthening Rosecrans. The leading purpose of the Federal leaders most clearly is either to flank or break through the lines of Bragg's army, open up both Georgia and Alabama to the horrors of invasion, seize upon our railroad connections at this point, and thus produce a second severance of the Confederacy.

If such a movement cannot be effected before the advent of winter, the enemy will at least make sure of his rear in Tennessee and Kentucky, and have all his supplies and munitions well up to the front preparatory to a terrible onslaught upon us in the spring. This was what we apprehended and feared several weeks ago, when Middle and East Tennessee was surrendered to his grasp. The fifteen days that have elapsed since the battle of Chickamauga, have enabled him to make sure of his grip upon the entire State of Tennessee, which is of far more avail and service to him than would be half a dozen Richmonds or the same number of Charlestons. It is not probable, in our judgement, that any further formidable demonstration toward the reduction of either of these places will be made until a formidable movement against the army of Bragg shall have proved triumpant. All the hopes of Federal success are now concentrated at this one point, and it is here their chief and greatest energies will be expended.

Rosecrans will not move against Bragg again with less than one hundred and fifty thousand men. But let him come in force however formidable, we have ample means to meet and repel him, if his movements and purposes be known and properly understood, as no doubt they will be, by our generals in command. The States of Georgia and Alabama are called on to put forth all their energies and summon all their resources, in connection with the Confederate authorities, to meet and repel this threatening invasion. As yet they have felt but lightly the blighting tread of a foe upon their soil, and if their sons at home are as valiant and heroic as those who have fought and fell on a hundred battle-fields in Virginia and elsewhere, the presence of the invader will never molest their homes. The time has now come when every man worthy the name must become a soldier. Hitherto the clash of arms and the clangor of war have been heard only at a distance. They are now at our very door, and our homes and our farms, our property and our household goods are the stakes for which we fight. There is now no time for dallying, doubting or hesitating. The issue is fairly made up and stares us in the face. The ruthless invader must be repulsed and driven from our soil, or we ourselves become mendicants and slaves. Which of the two to choose is now the prerogative and privilege of every free man. Such may not be the case two months hence.

BRAGG AND HIS OFFICERS.

The *Rebel* says:

The resignation of Gen. Forrest will be received by the country with bitter regret. To those who have been familiar with him, it is not a matter of surprise. Disagreements long brewing between himself and Gen. Bragg have for some time made this step almost an essential.

The promotion of General Wheeler over Morgan, Forrest and others, was an unfortunate event.—Granting to Gen. Wheeler his just dues as a brave officer, a gallant gentleman and a man of disciplined and educated talents, it was a misfortune to him, as it has been the ruin of the cavalry service, when he was placed over it. Morgan and Forrest were its idols. They possessed its entire confidence. Their fame was national before the new Major Genaral was heard of; and it was natural that they and their commands should revolt against a subordination repulsive to their feelings and utterly beyond their reason. Although we have no doubt Gen. Bragg's motive was a good one—to wit, the organization of the cavalry under an officer of military training as a regular branch of the army—his means of doing so was unfortunate. Before the death of Van Doro, who, although a profligate, was a man of genius, the intention was working admirably; for the cavalry recognized his ability and admired him. But Gen. Wheeler, albeit liked by every body, has not the stuff in him to blot out the light of his two brilliant rivals.—Hence the difficulty of moving smoothly with them and their men. The effort has been signally unsuccessful from the very first.

Recent events have conspired to make this circumstance particularly odious to Gen. Forrest. Deprived of his command, reduced to a brigade, and then given a leave of absence which he did not ask, he had a just reason to feel aggrieved. He found himself banished without an arrest, suspended without a charge. Like a man he refused to be dealt with in this childish way, and has thrown up his commission. He will raise a separate and independent command.

God knows we lament these sad difficulties as much as any man in the South, and we only hope the President may be able to settle them effectually and forever, by new combinations and a perfectly new organization of this department.

LETTER FROM A REFUGEE.

The Knoxville (Atlanta) *Register*, of the 14th, says:

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a private letter from a distinguished East Tennessee refugee who has followed our troops to the front in the hope of soon regaining his home:

DALTON, Ga., Oct. 13, 1863.

DEAR C.:—On Friday I went to Chickamauga, I found that nearly all the wounded who could, at all bear transportation from the field hospital, have been removed to hospitals in the interior. Several Yankee wounded remain.

The spirit and mettle of our men are still up to the highest point. They are impatient of further delay, and desirous of completing the victory so auspiciously and gloriously begun. This impatience is most manifest in our Tennesseeans who are in sight of the promised land—their desolated homes and devastated country.

When the fight comes off you will bear of the most desperate courage, and the spirit of the most determined and inveterate revenge. I of course, sympathize most fully in these feelings. On Saturday I went up to Cleveland, hoping that the train would carry me to Charleston. I could not have that opportunity till yesterday. A car loadeded to its utmost capacity with Tennessee Refugees went up to the Hiwassee. We remained there several hours.—You can imagine our feverish impatience and our indignation at hopes deferred and expectations disappointed. It makes the heart sick. The enemy sends an occasional scout to the river—who look across the river and then hastily retire. I heard that they have come oftener to Athens with a few men—ride through the town, and then back to the smaller villages above. A [illegible] estimated, less than 1,500 strong. They are evidently afraid of Forrest's men, and might easily be captured or dispersed. We have ——— men at the different camps about and at Cleveland under Forrest, (who is absent), Cols. Dibrell, Morgan, (also absent,) McKenzie and others. It is impossible to conjecture why these forces perfectly unemployed and in the best fighting trim, have not been sent forward to the relief of McMinn, Monroe and Roane counties, and all this side of the Tennessee river. If it were known at headquarters, as I know it, how extensively these marauders and guerrillas are stealing and otherwise devastating our country up there, and especially how easily these ravages could be prevented and the perpetrators punished, I know General Vaughn would be granted permission to lead our forces and at once chastise and drive off these offenders. Oh, for the fiery energy and prompt iron will of Andrew Jackson in this hour of our need! Besides this force, there would be a great augmentation of it by the indignant refugees every where pressing along the banks of the Hiwassee, impatient to go to the rescue and protection of their outraged families. At Charleston yesterday, I saw a large concourse of them. Gen. Bragg has been importuned to send them a leader to cross the river. Until this is done, not an acre of wheat will be sowed, and not a hog penned for fattening. If no other argument can induce an early forward movement, it appears to me, that the procurement of 120,000 barrels of flour and of 7,000,000 pounds of bacan, equalling fourteen millions of rations, ought to lead to the abandonment of the present do-nothing policy. If things remain in their present position all these provisions and supplies will be secured to the enemy.

I speak advisedly, and my words will prove to be prophetic. Even Union citizens are longing for deliverance from our cursed oppressors. The few Southern citizens that reside in the overrun neighborhoods have long since been despoiled of their substance and driven from their homes—now in their turn the disloyal are experiencing the spoliations of the Yankees who were to be their deliverers and protectors. Many of them under a galling sense of their impolitic Unionism and an abiding convictions of their danger have already retired with their allies, the Federals, and for the moment the country is delivered from their hated presence. The time is thus auspicious for an immediate advance and reoccupancy of East Tennessee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSE STOLEN—$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM JACKSON, N. C., ON FRIDAY night last, my large Chesnut Sorrell Horse. He has a blaze down the face two or three inches wide, foretop cut off, with a place worn on his neck from being tied with a halter. He is in fine order, light mane and tail.—He paces under the saddle, and had nothing on but a halter when stolen.

I will give $50 for the Horse or $100 for the Horse and Thief. W. H. HENDERSON, Courier of the 62d Ga. Reg't, Ransom's Brigade. Address

CAPT. T. G. BARHAM,
Oct 20-2t* Garysburg, N. C.

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS—1,100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE SURSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE (1,100) Eleven Hundred Acres of Land, 14 miles South East of Concord and about 3 miles East of the Reed Gold Mine. The land is well adapted to the culture of wheat and tobacco, is very heavily timbered with Oak, Pine and Hickory, has abundance of the purest Water, and can be made one of the best Stock Farms in the Southern Confederacy. Confederate money taken in payment. For further particulars address, enclosing stamps,

CHAS. F. HARRIS,
Oct 20-1w Box 18, Concord, N. C.

Richmond Sentinel and Columbia Guardian copy one week daily and send bills to Bulletin for collection.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS BELONGING TO B COMPANY Home Guard and claiming exemptions *from any cause whatever* are notified to bring me their papers on or before next Saturday, or they will be sent for and turned over to the proper authorities to be dealt with as the Law directs. This notice is given by order of the Colonel of the Regiment.

Oct 20-5t W. R. RICHARDSON, Capt.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTATives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAINE,
Oct 20-eawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

Bank Cape Fear, Oct. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 180.

A DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS BEEN DEclared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on 1st November.

Oct 20-2w J. G. BURR, Cash'r.

Fayetteville Observer and Raleigh Standard copy 2 weeks.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.

Standard copy till forbid.

BOOK BINDER WANTED.

WANTED, A GOOD BOOK BINDER TO WORK on Government Work. To one who understands his business, good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to or address

N. S. MORSE & CO.,
Oct 20-2t Chronicle & Sentinel Office, Augusta, Ga.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CITIZENS taking steps to provide food and fuel for the indigent and needy of the city, will meet again at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon next, the 21st instant, at four o'clock, to hear the Reports of the Committees and make further arrangement. A full and punctual attendance of the citizens generally is requested, and especially the subscribers and doners.

W. J. W. CROWDER,
Oct 19-td Secretary.

City papers copy.

CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

THE NEUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY WISH to purchase the gearing, carriage and saw of a Circular Saw Mill, to be run by water power. Address

S. H. ROGERS, President,
Oct 19-tf Or H. W. HUSTED, Treasurer,

Standard, Christian Advocate and Biblical Recorder man weeks each. 2nd.

SITUATION WANTED.

AN AFFLICTED LADY, A WIDOW WITH AN infant child, desires a situation in a family to teach the lower branches of English, and will give lessons in Needle Work if desirable. Has considerable experience in teaching. A home is of greatest consideration. Would like a nurse furnished or assisted in getting one. Address "Teacher" immediately, at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. Oct 19-1w*

RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY.

WANTED, THREE OR FOUR GOOD BLACKsmiths and one or two good negro Drivers. Apply to

S. SMITHURST,
Oct 19-1w* Superintendent, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 7-1m Graham, N. C.

DR. STUART WHITE

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE People of Raleigh and the vicinity. Office at his father's residence, on Fayetteville street.

Oct 17-1w

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Voters of the 2d Congressional District.—Fellow-citizens: I am a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing Congressional election. Many different parts of the District citizens, respectable number as in character, and irrespective of old political associations, have earnestly and repeatedly expressed their desire that I should become a candidate. It is gratifying to me to know that while I follow my inclinations in wishing to represent you in the next Congress, I am obeying the wishes of a large number of my fellow countrymen.

My connection with the army has long removed me from that familiar intercourse with the people as a candidate that would, under different circumstances, be so desirable in order to be instructed in regard to public questions of policy before the country; with the soldiers, by whom I have shared as Captain of a company long the fatigues and exposures of the march and bivouac, and the toils and dangers of duty, the case is different. I know his wants, and for him and his family should every warm-hearted patriot, the most profound sympathy. If I am elected I will use what industry and ability I possess to fulfil the obligations of the high trust tative to both classes. On the contrary, if the people should not choose to elect me, I will abide their judgment with the conviction that I have no right to criticise because it is given against me.

I am fully sensible of the distinction conferred by being elected to the position for which I am a candidate, and shall be as proud to receive as I shall be anxious to prove myself worthy of the responsible trust; but let the result be what it may, whether it shall retain me in my present line of duty or to transfer me to a new field, my efforts and my energies will be devoted to the cause of my struggling country, the paramount interest of which is to establish its separation from the North and obtain its recognition in the great family of nations as a free and independent nationality.

Oct 19-1w EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY

Standard and Observer copy one time and send bill to Capt. Y. at Rocky Mount.

We are authorized by the friends of G. RAMSAY, of Rowan, to announce that he will as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Oct 19-td

To the Voters of the First Congressional District of North Carolina—MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives in the next Congress of the Confederate States, and if elected, fellow-citizens, I shall, without hesitation, advocate the early repeal of certain laws passed by your Congress. The conscription law I regard as unconstitutional and in its operations oppressive to many of the men in the South. The tithing law is evidently a powerful policy, onerous and oppressive to the people and must result in a heavy loss to the Government. Much that may be collected from the people by the tithing men must decay and be lost to the Government, while it can be used to the interest of either the people contributing their productions or the government receiving them, in which event the people must be called upon a second time to supply the loss of the first tenth. I favor early repeal of the conscription and tithing laws, and in favor from a deep sense of duty to what I consider for the best interest of the country.

I am in favor of the passage of a law paying the soldier one dollar per day or thirty dollars per month while in the service of the government. The man for the passage of such a law you cannot fail to see this day of high and extravagant prices asked for every thing in the way of econimcal living.

I am in favor of a speedy termination of the war between the North and the South, on terms just and honorable to all the rights, honor and dignity of the South people—a war which is laying waste millions upon millions of property, and bringing poverty in its steps and doors of thousands of helpless widows and orphans, which has and is offering up thousands of the noble sons of the South to melt away in blood and carnage in an Godly strife. I am for peace.

I am, very truly, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HEW

Bertie County, Sept. 24, 1863. [Oct 1

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston, at election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers will vote Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress from the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November.

Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to be a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional district, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir.

Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS.

Sept 29-td

We are authorised by the friends of Lt. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27

We are authorized to say that THOMAS FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, October 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF THE General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1863, was intended to apply to the militia as then organised, and to the organization for Home Defence.

II. The Commissions of the Militia Officers are suspended only while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When not on duty, they will be required by the Commanders of their Regiments to assist them in the execution of orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Oct 17-1w Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State will copy one week and other papers two weeks.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Militia),
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 102

THE MILITIA OFFICERS IN EACH COUNTY where the Guard for Home Defence has been or hereafter may be organized, will turn over to the Commanders of the latter all arms, accoutrements and ammunition in their possession belonging to the State, taking receipts for the same.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Oct 19-1w Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

SALT DISTRIBUTION.

I SHALL COMMENCE AGAIN ON MONDAY, the 26th instant, to distribute Salt. Only those who have received three pounds per head and those who have received none are entitled to draw.

THOS. G. WHITAKER,
Oct 19-2t Salt Commissioner.

Standard copy weekly 1 time.